Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME IX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1875. NUMBER 40.

LISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

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OD! The BLOOD is the LIFE, and if it is impure the whole system will be diseased. You cannot purify a stream while the fountain is impure; neither can you impart good blood to the human body while the blood is contaminated or vitiated in any of its parts. To purify the BLOOD, and nature will heal the disease, is a number of permanent cures. No remedy has ever been discovered that will do so great a number of permanent cures as

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ously is a Vegetable Compound, and can be the most tender infant. Ladies who suffer the debilitating diseases known as Female COMPLAINTS will find speedy relief by using it. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the name of R. F. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, on the bottom of each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Dealers. A. A. Barnes & Sons, Agents, Ebensburg. [Sept. 10, 1875.-3m.]

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rill Chemical Paint

ors of all sizes and colors, ready to be mixed and use. Any one can be his own painter and make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at

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OTTERY!

d by the Legislature. Draws on the 15th and last of each month. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5. Capital Prize $20,000 cash prizes. Capital Prize $5,000. Agents wanted. Particulars Address ATTEE Laramie City, Wyoming. [9-17-6m.

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

Coal and Timber Land.

BY virtue of a *plurius* order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, at Lilly's Station, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, '75,

at 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., the following described real estate of OTHO STYNER, deceased, viz:

A PIECE or PARCEL of LAND

situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of the Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Company, heirs of Jeremiah McGeagle, and others, containing **210 ACRES**, more or less, about 15 ACRES cleared, having thereon erected three tenant houses. The land is well timbered and underlaid with three veins of coal. The Miller vein and four foot vein are opened, and the coal is of superior quality for manufacturing purposes. It is so located as regards dip and drainage that the coal can be taken out at comparatively little expense. A tram road connecting this land with the Pennsylvania Rail Road was built by OTHO STYNER and the Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Company at a cost of $7,000. The interest of the estate of OTHO STYNER, dec'd, in said Tram Road, will be sold with the land, or separately.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

F. M. GEORGE,
JOSEPH CRISTE,
[10-15.-3t.] Executors of OTHO STYNER, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE PROPERTY!

THE undersigned Assignee of A. Y. Jones and G. W. Jones, surviving partners of Thomas M. Jones & Sons, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of November

next, at 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND

situate partly in Ebensburg borough and partly in Cambria township, containing **80 Acres**, more or less, about 70 Acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE, FRAME STABLE, Wagon Shed and Carriage House. Also, a two story Frame **Woolen Factory**, 40x80 ft., containing the following machinery, viz: 1 first breaker, 1 second breaker, 1 broad loom, 1 narrow loom, 1 set roll cards 1 picker, 1 card, 1 condenser, 1 spinning jack, 1 carriet loom, 1 napping machine, 1 roll, 1 press, 1 boiler, 1 water wheel, 1 fulling mill, 1 shearing machine, 1 yarn reel, together with the necessary shafting, pulleys, reels, shuttles, spools, bobbins, dying apparatus, etc. The Woolen Factory is run by water power and has a good country trade. The real estate will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of deed, one-fourth in six months, and the balance in one year. The payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage of purchasers.

DAVID RET JONES, Assignee.

Ebensburg, Oct. 15, 1875. 3t.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, I will expose to Public Sale upon the premises in Clearfield township, two miles from St. Augustine, on

Saturday, the 6th day of November, '75.

at 2 O'CLOCK P. M., the following described real estate of WILLIAM McCOY, deceased, viz:

All that certain Piece or Parcel of Land

situate in the Township of Clearfield, County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Albert Nagle, Jacob Nagle, Henry Krise, and others, containing **97 ACRES**, more or less, about 45 Acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE and LOG BARN; a never failing spring of excellent water close to the house; a good Orchard of young bearing trees on the premises, and a School House within forty rods of the farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser.

CORNELIUS MORRIS,
[10-15-3t.] Executor of WILLIAM McCOY, dec'd.

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J. B. FORD & CO.,
[10-8.-4t.] 27 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

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For upwards of twenty years the leading business College of the United States, affords unequalled advantages for the thorough, practical education of young and middle aged men. Students admitted at any time. ☞For circulars, address,

J. C. SMITH, A. M.,
Principal.

☞The "IRON CITY COLLEGE is the *only* institution of the kind, in this city, that we recommend to the public patronage."—*Presbyterian Banner*, Pittsburgh, Pa. [9-17.-3m.]

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of CATHARINE CRUM, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Catharine Crum, late of Summerhill township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

CATHARINE J. BURTNETT,
Oct. 8, 1875.-6t.* Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of ELIZABETH CRUM, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Crum, late of Summerhill township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all debts due to said estate must be paid forthwith, and all claims against the same should be presented, properly authenticated for settlement, to

CATHARINE J. BURTNETT,
Oct. 8, 1875.-6t.* Administratrix.

For Health, Comfort and Economy.

CORK SHAVINGS are unsurpassed as an article for bedding. Only eight cents per pound. Forty pounds will fill the largest Mattress. Persons visiting the "Exposition" will please call and see samples at

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.'S,
44 and 46 First avenue,
Oct. 8.-4t. Pittsburgh, Pa.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,.....WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[9-1.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

[From the Catholic World for November.]

An Incident of the Reign of Terror.

The close of the XVIIIth century found the good people of these United States in a most amiable mood. The consciousness of all they had achieved, by sustaining their Declaration of Independence in the face of overwhelming difficulties, produced a glow of national self-complacency that has thrown its glamour over the first page of our public annals, which—as history counts her pages by centuries—we are only now preparing to turn. Not until we were drawing near its close was the light of that agreeable illusion obscured by the shadow of a question whether the "glorious Fourth" was not like to prove, after all, a most *in*glorious failure.

Self-complacency is never an elevating sentiment, and seldom sustained by the merits upon the assumed possession of which it is based. But our people had many substantial virtues, sufficient to atone abundantly for their indulgence in a pleasant foible. Among these was the principle of gratitude, to which none but truly noble natures are subject. That they possessed it was proved by their promptness in hastening to relieve and comfort the French refugees whom the Reign of Terror had driven to our shores when it was devastating that fair realm across the Atlantic which had been the first to extend assistance and sympathy to us in the hour of need.

We have vivid recollections of sitting for hours—patchwork in hand—at the feet of a deer relative in the pleasant home of our childhood, listening to thrilling tales of those times, many of them connected with the French emigrants—of the cordial hospitality with which all the homes of her native city of Hartford, Conn., were thown open to receive these interesting exiles; of the shifts the inhabitants devised and the discomforts they endured in order to provide comfortable shelter and sustenance for so many from means already impoverished by the drain of the conflict through which we ourselves had but just passed.

Now, this dear relative was the possessor of a small gold locket of antique fashion and exquisite workmanship, which was an object of unceasing admiration to our childish fancy. In form it was an oblong octagon. The border was a graceful tiny pattern in mosaic gold inlaid with amethyst and pearl. In the centre were two miniatures painted on glass with marvellous distinctness and accuracy; the one a likeness of that most unfortunate queen, Marie Antoinette, the other of her beloved sister-in-law, the aimable Princess Elizabeth. A heavy pebble crystal, perfectly transparent, covered the pictures without in the least obscuring their delicate tints. In the back of the locket was an open space, within which, our relative said, was once laid, upon the ground of dark satin that still remained, a knot formed by two small locks of glossy, silken hair, one a light rose-tinged auburn, the other flaxen with a golden sheen. A glass covered these also.

After much persuasion our relative related to us the following

STORY OF THE LOCKET.

My father was an officer in the Continental army, and, soon after the war of our Revolution closed, returned to his former home in the city of Hartford, Conn., where he accepted an office of high municipal trust. He was moved by the generous impulses of his nature to a life of active benevolence; and when, in 1792–3, the Revolution in France drove thousands of her citizens to take refuge in our republic none were more zealous and untiring than he in seeking out and providing for the unfortunate strangers. Every apartment in our spacious house was soon filled. Rooms were prepared in the carriage house and barns for my brothers and the domestics of the household, while my sisters and myself took possession of a small room in the attic which had been a repository for the spare bedding, now called into use.

Among our guests was one lady who was distinguished by having a spacious room set apart for her sole use, and who seldom left it or mingled with her companions in misfortune and exile. Upon the rare occasions when she did appear briefly in their circle, it was striking to observe the ceremonious deference, amounting almost to veneration, with which she was received. Whers or how my father found ner I never knew; but his manner towards her was so profoundly respectful as to impress us all with feelings akin to fear in her presence. Yet these impressions were produced by the demeanor of others only; for on her own part there was not the slightest self-assertion or assumption of stateliness. Simple and unobtrusive as a child in her manners, she was indiscribably affable to all; but her countenance wore an expression which, when once seen, could never be forgotten. More forcibly and clearly than words did it convey the story that some overwhelming deluge of calamity had swept from her life every vestige of earthly hope and joy. By no outward token did she parade her griefs. Her dress, plain, even severe, in its perfect neatness and simplicity, displayed no mourning badge, but her very smile was an intimate revelation of sorrow.

She was known by the title of "Madame," though some of our guests would now and then add, when speaking of her in an undertone—not lost upon a small listener like myself—"la Comtesse." Her waiting-maid, Celeste, was entirely devoted to her, and always served her slight and simple meals to her in her own room.

Soon after her arrival I was sent on some errand to madames apartment, and her agitation upon seeing me was a thing to be remembered for a lifetime. She drew me to her bosom, caressing me with many tears, suppressed sobs, and rapid exclamations in her own language. I learned afterwards from Celeste that I was of the same age and bore a striking resemblance in form and face to her daughter, who had been torn from her in the storm and turmoil of their escape. They had been rescued by a faithful servant, and hurried off, more dead than alive, in the fright, confusion, and uproar of a terrible outbreak in Paris, and had discovered, when too late, that her daughter had been seperated from them and was missing. Their deliverer promised to make every possible effort to find the child, but Celeste had little hope; for she had heard from the servant of another lady who escaped later—but had never told her mistress—that one of the women who daily watched the carts which conveyed the victims to the guillotine had averred that she was sure she saw the child among their number.

From the first I was a welcome visitor in the lady's room. She encouraged me to pass all the time with her which could be spared from household duties; for in those days every child was required to perform a portion of these. The schools in Hartford were, for the most part, closed during that period, that the buildings might be devoted to the accommodation of the strangers who requited the kindness by teaching the children of each household where they were entertained, daily. I was the chosen pupil of madame. She soon imparted sufficient knowledge of the French to give her instructions in her own language. Never was child blest with a more gentle and painstaking teacher! To a thorough course in the simple branches of study she added many delecate accomplishments then unknown in our country, and the most patient training in all matters connected with dress and deportment. After lessons she would hold long conversations with me, more profitable than the lessons themselves, awakening interest by suggestions and inquiries tending to form habits of thinking, as well as of acquiring knowledge. Then such wonderful fairy tales as she would relate! I used to listen perfectly entranced. Never have I heard in English any fairy lore that would compare with it. Translations we may have, but the fairy charm of the original is lost.

At that time the spirit of infidelity and atheism which laid the train for the horrors of the French Revolution prevailed widely in our own country. When too young to comprehend their import, I had often listened to warm discussions between my father, who was strongly tinctured with those opinions—while in politics he was an ultra-democrat—and my maternal grandfather, a High-Churchman and Tory. The latter always insisted—and it was all I understood of their conversations—that it was impossible for a goverment founded upon popular unbelief and insubordination to stand. He was utterly hopeless for ours, not because it was democratic in form, but because the people no longer reverenced authority, had ceased to be imbued with the first principal of loyalty to God as Supreme Ruler, and to the "powers that be" as his appointed instruments. These subjects were themes of constant debate, and were treated with a warmth that commanded even the notice of children.

Some of our guests affected a gay and careless indifference to the claims of God and man that amounted to a rejection of both; others vehemently denounced all religion as a figment of priest-craft; while still another class met such questions with the solemnty arising from a conviction of the tremendous temporal and eternal interests which they involved.

It was refreshing to steal away from these evening debates in the drawing-room to the peaceful atmosphere of madame's apartment. I frequently found her saying her beads, of which I knew nothing, only that they were exceedingly beautiful to the sight, and composed of very costly materials. I used to enter her room very quietly, and take my accustomed seat in silence, until her devotions were closed. Of her religion I knew no more than the name; but its evident influence upon every action of her life left an indelible impression upon my mind that it was a power above and beyond any of the prevailing forms around us. She never spoke expressly of her religion to me, but the purely Christian tone of her instructions upon all the duties of life, social and domestic, exemplified by her own conduct, proved abundantly that it was more than a mere sentiment or a name. I was too young at that time to reason upon these things, but, as I have said, they left an indelible impression, and, as life advanced, furnished food for many reveries which at length ripened into serious thought.

How the weary months must have dragged along for those exiled unfortunates! Yet the cheerfulness, even gayety, with which they endured their misfortunes and the torturing suspense of their position, was a matter of constant marvel to their New England friends. They watched the arrival of every ship from France with intense anxiety, and a renewal of grief and mourning was sure to follow the tidings it brought. Yet the polite amenities and courtesies of their daily life, which seemed a part of their nature, were never for a moment abated, and in the wildest storm of grief even the women never lost that exquisite sense of propriety which distinguishes their nation.

And so the time wore on until a certain memorable night in September, 1794. My father's residence was situated upon an elevated street which commanded a wide view of the city and its environs. How well I remember standing with my sisters by the window of our attic dormitory, looking out upon the quiet city sleeping under the calm light of the harvest moon, on that never-to-be-forgotten night! The contemplation of the scene was too plasant to be easily relinquished, and it was late before we could turn away from its fascinations to our rest. We were scarcely lost in sleep when we were awakened suddenly by a thrilling shout in the street, accompanied by the wild huzzahs of an excited multitude. We hastened to the lower rooms, where we found the strangers gathered around the open windows, from which they were waving handkerchiefs, hats, and scarfs, and mingling their shouts with those of the throng outside.

In the street the city crier moved along in advance of the crowd, mounted on a tall white horse, and waving an immense banner. At every crossing he would pause and shout through a speaking-trumpet, "Rejoice! rejoice! Robespierre, the tyrant, has fallen! has fallen!" Then followed the jubilant cheers of the rapidly-increasing crowd. And so they passed on through every street in the city.

I sought madame's apartment, and found her kneeling in the same reverent attitude of humble devotion with which I had so long been familiar. Stronge to say, my first thought upon hearing the news so joyful to others was one of dismal apprehension, and my first emotion one of ineffable sadness! Quick as thought came the painful assurance to my heart that this was the signal for my final seperation from the loving friend, the gentle teacher, to whom I had become inexpressibly attached. As she arose and extended her arms towards me, I threw myself into them, and, hiding my face in her bosom, gave way to a burst of uncontrollable grief. Words were not necessary to explain its cause. Understanding it at a glance, she caressed and soothed me with assurances of her undying love, and that she could never forget or cease to pray for the child whom heaven had appointed to be her dearest consolation under her great afflictions.

My apprehensions proved well founded. The same ship which brought tidings of the tyrant's fall brought letters also to madame from faithful friends, urging her immediate return to France.

My father accompanied her to Boston, in order to make needful preperation for her departure on the next outward-bound vessel. I was thrown into such an agony of grief at the thought of parting with her that madame begged I might be permitted to go with them, urging that the change of scene and a visit to relatives in Boston might divert my thoughts and soothe the bitter anguish of my young heart. He consented, and, when we reached the city, he left us at the house of his sister, where I found my cousins all engaged preparing for an examination and exhibition which was to take place the next day to close the term of the school they were attending, on the same street and near by.

They insisted that I should go with them, and madame dressed me in a white muslin with a blue sash. She then hung the locket you so much admire, suspended from a delicate gold chain, around my neck, and I set off with my cousins.

We found the girls grouped together in great glee, awaiting the opening exercises. In the centre of the group was a fair and graceful girl, near my own age and size, with a large basket containing bouquets of flowers arranged with admirable taste, which the girls were purchasing for themselves and to decorate the school-room.

My cousins replied to my questions about the young stranger: "Oh! we call her the little flower girl. She lives with a farmer just out of the city. The family are very fond of her, and he gives her a little place in the garden to cultivate flowers, and lets her come with him on market days to sell them for herself in the city. She heard of what was going on here, and thought this would be a good market for her bouquets; and so it has been, for she has sold them all."

For some reason I could not turn my eyes from the child. There seemed to be a mutual fascination which drew us together, and I observed she was looking intently and with much emotion at the locket I wore. I asked her why she was so much interested in it. She answered with a slight French accent; "My mamma had such a locket, and all the ladies of the queen's household wore them."

"And where is your mamma?" I inquired.

"Alas! I do not know if she is living. I lost her in a great crowd in the streets of Paris, and was so frightened at the horrors around me that I remember nothing until I found myself on board the ship which brought me here. How I came there I never knew. The kind-hearted farmer with whom I live was on the wharf when we landed, and, in great pity for my bewildering lonetiness and grief, took me to his home, where I have since received every attention and sympathy."

Almost sinking under agitation, I turned to my cousins, who had been too much occupied with their own affairs to notice us, and faintly gasped: "She is, she must be, the daughter for whom madame mourns!"

At the bare suggestion all else was forgotten! There was an impetuous buddling of our electrified companions around the bewildered little stranger, and a petition that the school exercises might be delayed until they could escort her to my aunt and learn whether my conjecture was true. So great was their excitement that it was useless to deny the request, and we led our heroine off with hasty steps.

On the way we decided that my aunt should break the matter gently to madame, and introduce the child to her in her room.

There was no need of an introduction! The moment their eyes met the exclamations "Antoinette!" "Mamma!" burst from their lips, and my aunt left them locked in a close embrace. The scene was too sacred for intrusion!

The news flew with the speed of the wind, and there were great rejoicings far and near over the timely discovery brought about by means of the locket, which madame bestowed upon me (after removing the knot of hair, too precious, as a relic of her lamented queen and the Princess Elizabeth, to be relinquished) in memory of this joyful event, and as a souvenir of the beloved friend and teacher with whom I had passed so many happy and profitable hours.

Soon after the reunion of the mother and child they sailed for France, and I returned with my father to a home which was now bereft of a charm that could never be replaced or restored. But my sympathy with their joy was too sincere to be chilled by selfish regrets.

During my father's stay in Boston he made some final arrangements connected with a large territory of wild lands which he had received from the government in partial requital of his services in the army.

To that distant wilderness he removed his family immediately after our return. The absence of mail communication with such remote districts, in those days, was doubtless the reason why we never received further tidings from one who had placed us among the favored few that "have entertained angels unawares."

In the loneliness of my forest home, and through a long life marked by many changes and sorrows, I have cherished grateful memories of the early lesson I receive from her lips, and they have proved, through their influence upon my religious and moral being, a legacy far more precious than a thousand caskets of gold and precious stones.

SQUIRREL SAILORS.—The Watkins (N. Y.) *Democrat* relates this story: Robert Burling, Esq., who lives on the east shore of Seneca lake, nearly opposite Coal Point, in the town of Hector, informs us that in the year 1832 he resided at Hector Falls, also on the east side of the lake, and was building a boat on the west shore. He therefore had occasion to cross the lake several times in his skiff; and some days he met from fifteen to twenty squirrels crossing over from the western to the eastern shore on bits of bark and chips. The wind being from the west when these voyages were made, the "navigators" always had their broad tails up for sails, which enabled them to make good time, and reach their destination before night. Their favorite season for crossing over seems to have been in the fall, as it was at that time of the year when Mr. Burling met with them in the largest numbers.

AN unprincipled bachelor says troubles never come single.

Reform Republicans Mean Victory.

Enough and more than enough of Conservative and Reform Republicans will vote for Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor to elect him by 30,000 majority, and if he shall fail of an election it must be because the Democracy fail to appreciate and accept the grand opportunity offered them to regenerate our municipal and State authority. The mass of the people feel that the contest is not between Republicanism and Democracy, and tens of thousands will vote in obedience to their convictions of duty to themselves and to the Commonwealth, without regard to their party affiliations. In Ohio not less than 40,000 Republicans voted for Governor Allen, but the large Republican majority of the State in the extraordinary poll of 600,000 votes, the desection on the school question, the positive support given to Hayes by the Prohibitionists, the transfer of the Democratic hard money element and the lavish expenditure of money in every election district, barely saved the Republican candidate by less than 5,000 majority. Here there is no diversion on the school issue, for it is confessedly out of the contest; the Prohibition element, stung to organization and action by Governor Hartranft's hesitation and final surrender to free license, will tell thousands of votes against him; the defection of the Democracy on the platform will be imperceptible; the party coffers, emptied to save Ohio, will not be filled to overflowing for Pennsylvania, and the party majority to be overcome is not half that of our sister State. Every element that operated to transfer votes from the Republican ranks to Allen is stronger in Pennsylvania than it was in Ohio. The enforced idleness, want and distress among our industrial classes because of bad governments are five-fold greater here than there, and the necessity for a sweeping change of local rulers is ten times more profound and wide-spread among our people than it was in Ohio. The people of the Buckeye State had nothing to fear from the election of Hayes touching his exercise of authority. He is not in the leading-strings of political desperadoes of the Cameron-Pilgrim school, and he is personally honest and confessedly competent. None who voted for him shuddered lest he should bring dishonor upon the State by submission to worse men than himself. His triumph means a thoroughly faithful administration, and all that faithful citizens of the State desired for their local government has been achieved. But it is not so in Pennsylvania, and it never can be so while the present domination of Republicanism is permitted to hold its sway. Give it but a new lease of power and it will accept the verdict as an approval of its intolerance and profligacy, and postpone all hope of reform for years to come.

The people of Pennsylvania do not desire to give a partisan victory to Democracy, but they do desire good government. They demand that our Executive shall be not only free to assail and punish faithless officials, but that all his surroundings and supporters shall aid and strengthen him in so doing. They are imperative in requiring that the prostitution of the Treasury to a mere political engine the pollute our elections shall end, and they would wrest our Legislature from the ruthless grasp of Cameron and Mackey. They have struggled for reform within the Republican party until hope has died within them. They have heard it promised from year to year, and yet with each year the tide of corruption has swollen until it has swept away all the old landmarks of Republican integrity. They see the Pilgrim and the ballot-stuffer crowding the Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Treasurer, and hand-in-hand with the power that dictated the ticket. They see the forger of returns crowned with Executive favor in Philadelphia by a commission for the most lucrative office within his gift. They see the criminal whose frauds are potent in elections favored with Executive clemency. They see millions upon millions piled upon our crushing city debt by the most incompetent and profligate rulers that ever cursed a municipality, and they see every element, of both parties, that has brought distress and shame upon city or State rallying in desperation for the re-election of Governor Hartranft. No such appalling picture made men hesitate in Ohio, but in Pennsylvania there will be tens of thousands of as true Republicans in their convictions as can be found in the Union who will vote for Judge Pershing as the only hope of enforcing fidelity and economy in our local governments. Here Republicans will vote regardless of organization or parades or committees or bands or banners. They are in earnest, and no persuasion or promises or threats will turn them from their purpose. They do not favor Judge Pershing because he is a Democrat, but because he is a thoroughly honest man, with honest surroundings, and pledged alike by his record and his instincts and his declared purposes, to a relentless war upon the prostituted power of our State. Whether there shall be success for reform depends upon the fidelity of the Democracy to their grand opportunity. If they shall poll a full vote, Judge Pershing's majority will be larger than was Hartranft's returned majority three years ago. They have to fight money and discipline and fraud, and they will find the traitor here and there in their own household, for Pilgrim debauchery has left none of its thousands of channels unemployed; but if they are faithful to the reform they have professed, they will toll the death-knell of corrupt political authority in Pennsylvania on the first Tuesday of November. With the Democracy rests the issue, and they can win an imperishable victory for economy and good government if they will.—*Phila. Times.*

A PUBLIC DUTY.—There is no particular difference between the payment of private and public debts. When individuals get in debt the only way out of it is to save more money than they spend until they can pay. Nations must pay their debts in precisely the same manner. This being the case it becomes the duty of the people, precedent to all others, to reform every branch of government, so that expenses and consequently taxation may be reduced, and the public debt paid. First of all dishonest officials must be turned out, and honest men put in office.

PENNSYLVANIA can be carried against the Ring without the slightest difficulty if the people will rally to the polls. Honest Republicans everywhere are ready to cooperate with the Democracy in securing Reform. Work is all that is needed and the work is going to be done.

PIOLLET ON THE TREASURY.

HE GOES FOR MACKEY'S EARS—A LIVELY ARRAIGNMENT OF THE TREASURY SYSTEM.

From Col. Piollet's Speech at Franklin.

Before I proceed to state my views of what the duty of my position if chosen State Treasurer implies, allow me to state briefly the condition of public sentiment regarding the past and present management of this department of our State affairs. To say it is one of wide and almost universal distrust is a mild term to employ. The secret character of its management has aroused suspicion of the honesty and integrity of those who have been selected to discharge its duties. I make no averment of dishonesty against the present incumbent or his immediate predecessors. They know as well as I do that truthful statements at short intervals would enable the public to judge their conduct. This alarming development of the official conduct of Robert W. Mackey and his immediate predecessors, taken in connection with what I think I have a right to say of him personally in the face of the defamation and low abuse his Pittsburg *Commercial* newspaper has printed against me. There is one assurance I will give you, fellow-citizens, here and now. Robert W. Mackey cannot turn over to me, if elected State Treasurer, a check or certificate of deposit in the Venango National Bank for the sum of $7,000, nor his deposits in the Commercial Bank of Erie for some $4,000, nor will I receive from two broken bankers in my county his claim for $16,000, money given them on deposit, belonging to the State. If Mr. Kemble's judgement against a banker in Crawford county for $125,000, given to secure the payment of State money, is in the State Treasury as cash, I will not take it nor will I receive the obligation of Hart, Caughey & Co. for $10,000. This man Mackey, my accuser, whose dirty ring organs have heaped untold slanders upon me—if made to account to me as the people's State Treasurer—will first be made to understand he is required, in a gentlemanly and honorable way, that the money he has been entrusted with by the people must be shown to have been paid out in accordance with the law by honest verified vouchers and not in loans to political favorites with the payment of annual interest to him as an individual. So much I have thought it right to say in reply to the flood of false aspersion upon my fair name, since I happened to know that it came from the newspaper owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Treasury ring.

And now, fellow citizens, this brings me to the point of my discussion most important to you as taxpayers. The people have a right to know fully my idea of the meaning of the resolution of the Erie Convention relating to the Treasury management in the event of my election. I have no hesitation, no concealment to make. I started out in these remarks with the statement that concealment of the workings of our State Treasury engendered suspicion that improper uses were made of the people's money. Believing the converse of the proposition will insure confidence and protect character, it will be a most pleasing duty to carry out a long cherished idea of monthly statements, with such details as will make it patent to every citizen that the money he pays into my custody, by authority of and in obedience to the laws of the State, has been fairly paid out in accordance with laws from the same authority. The sources of revenue I am somewhat familiar with, having been, like all of you, a tax-payer. One source of revenue has been evaded, not by our people, but by the officers of the Treasury. I allude to interest paid on the large balance always shown to be on hand.

All who know me know that I have at all times held, and openly declare as my belief, that interest received by a State Treasurer was as sacredly the money of the people as the principal, and the officer was legally responsible for every cent paid by any one to him. Nay, more, that the State Treasurer who appropriates a dollar of that which comes into his hands beyond his salary, which is fixed by law, is guilty of embezzlement, and liable to be punished under the law which has been recently vindicated in the courts of Schuylkill county, presided over so ably by Judge Pershing who heads the State ticket. Now what I desire more even than my election is a precedent to settle once for all this question of legal and equitable right to the ownership of interest accruing for deposits or use of the balance that is necessarily in the State Treasury during periods between itreceipt and disbursement. To this end I invite Mr. Rawle and Mr. Pennypacker to state in a public way and to the people whose votes our position solicits, distinctly their views and promised action in the event of election. If we are all agreed upon questions of the right of the people to have monthly detailed statements of the receipts and payments and the right to have interest paid into the Treasury as a lawful and equitable source of revenue, a vexed question would be settled. This does not involve a change in the manner of keeping State moneys. Our banks in Pennsylvania are generally sound and safe depositories. If it is right for the State Treasurer to demand interest for State money deposited, it is right every fraction shall be put to the credit of the State Treasury upon her books like revenue received from any other quarter. There is not time afforded me to speak longer, and I will only say that Judge Pershing, who heads the State ticket, is a man of admitted ability, unflinching courage on the side of right, and can be trusted to carry forward the reform promised by the gentlemen who placed him in nomination. Of our prospect for election I have only to say that my intercourse with the people in the brief space of time since the Erie nominations were made show a wide disposition to have a change in hopes that it will affect favorably the business interests of our country, everywhere paralyzed if not overth own. There appers to be very little partisan, feeling throughout the State, which is the best guarantee of an intelligent use of the ballot.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT had the Executive Mansion refurnished last year at an expense to the state of over $20,000. A governor who had his salary doubled to $10,000 a year, of course could not live in a house furnished for Governors who received only half that salary. Hard times don't make any difference to republican officials with increased salaries and extravagantly furnished mansions, but the people who pay the taxes suffer.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Oct. 29, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

CYRUS L. PERSHING,

Of Schuylkill County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

VICTOR E. PIOLLET,

Of Bradford County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

SAMUEL HENSHEY, of Blair County.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:

JAMES M. SINGER, Ebensburg.

TREASURER:

N. J. FREIDHOFF, Conemaugh Boro'.

COMMISSIONERS:

JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh Boro'.

J. D. PARRISH, Ebensburg.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:

JESSE PATTERSON, Johnstown.

AUDITORS:

JOHN B. ROSS, Elder-ick Township.

F. P. McCORMICK, Wilmore.

NEXT TUESDAY.

The people of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity next Tuesday to decide at the ballot-box whether they desire an honest administration of the affairs of their State government, or whether they prefer that the past extravagance and corruption shall continue under Hartranft for *four* years more from the third Tuesday of next January. If they are sincere in demanding a thorough change and of inaugurating an era of retrenchment and reform, they will elect Cyrus L. Pershing and Victor E. Piollet, but if they are not yet sick and weary of being plundered they have only to vote for John F. Hartranft and Henry Rawle. The main and overwhelming issue is *honesty* in the public service. *That* is what the taxpayers want, and if they are true to their best interests, *that* is what they can have. To expect or to talk of *reform* under another term of Hartranft and the ring which controls him and dictates his policy is only, judging of the future from the past, to make the promise to the ear to break it to the hope. If Hartranft has ever either advocated or practised reform and retrenchment in the public service, the people do not know it. The Radical party has been in power in this State during the last fifteen years, and as a necessary consequence has become essentially debauched and corrupt; and if the people invest it with another lease of power they may expect a continuance of what has taken place during the last three years, with the same absolute certainty as that a like cause will produce a like result. Of one thing the people feel assured, and that is that a change of the State administration, while it cannot make their condition any worse, may make it infinitely better.

Cyrus L. Pershing is pledged to a thorough and sweeping reform of all abuses, and every man who knows him knows that when he says a thing he means it. And yet how villianously his pure, unstained record as a member of the Legislature has been sought to be misrepresented by the Radical press. All manner of calumnies have been heaped upon him. In a single number of his paper, the mendacious editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, in a vile and defamatory article, succeeded without any apparent effort, but instinctively, in earning for himself an imperishable crown of infamy. The floodgates of Radical abuse and detraction have been let loose upon him, but he is the same honest and incorruptable man he has always been.

What will the *people* of Cambria, the old friends and neighbors of Cyrus L. Pershing, do for him next Tuesday? What will be *their* verdict, their calm but resolute response to the infamous assaults that have been made upon him? What reply will the people of Johnstown, among whom he lived so long, make through the ballot-box to his shameless traducer and libeller, the editor of the *Tribune*? Let the people of Cambria give to Cyrus L. Pershing such an emphatic and overwhelming endorsement at the polls as will testify their high appreciation of him as a *man*, and which will make him feel proud of his old mountain home.

On our outside page will be found a lengthy extract from a very able and interesting speech delivered at Franklin, Venango county, on the 16th inst., by Victor E. Piollet the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. Col. Piollet talks plainly and directly to the point, and no man of either party can doubt what *his* course will be in managing the state funds, if the taxpayers of the State elect him. There is not the least evasion, nor any double dealing in what he says. Henry Rawle, the Republican candidate, has not yet informed the people what his views and intentions are concerning the treasury business in the event of his election. In connection with the last report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the State treasury, published elsewhere, this bold and manly speech of Col. Piollet will be read with interest and command a general attention.

In Democratic times nearly every man had enough money to carry on his business. If more money was needed, it could be borrowed at from four to six per cent. interest. Now, after about fifteen years of Republican rule, you can hardly find a man who has money enough to run his business, and if he is forced to borrow, he will have to pay from ten to fifteen per cent. interest, and is fortunate if he can get it at that

A Few Words for "Erionach."

A very foolish and very thoughtless communication appeared in the *Voice and Echo* of last week, over the name at the head of this article, addressed "*To Irishmen*," based, as its author claims, upon the following language said to have been used to him on the day of the late Democratic County Convention, by Mr. Henry Freidhoff, a *brother* of Mr. Nicholas J. Freidhoff, the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer: "*You Irish tried to defeat us before and failed; neither can you do it again.*" Suppose for a moment, for the mere sake of the argument, that Henry Freidhoff *did* say what is imputed to him? What does it prove? Simply that like some other men in this world he will occasionally talk nonsense, which is a human infirmity. It does *not* prove, however, that his brother, Nicholas J. Freidhoff, is either unworthy or unfit to discharge the duties of County Treasurer, nor that a single Irish Democrat ought to vote against *him*. If Henry Freidhoff himself was *the* candidate and had used the words charged against him, the case would present a different aspect, and it would then be the proper time to call on *Irishmen* to resent it. But to attempt to array the Democratic Irish voters against N. J. Freidhoff on account of the indiscreet language of his *brother*, is rank injustice. Surely no intelligent Irish Democrat can be imposed upon or driven from his allegiance to his party by such a senseless and preposterous appeal. If so, where would it end if successful? Why, next year, if an Irishman is placed on the ticket the *German* Democrats will, for the very same reason, be asked to oppose his election, and thus the absurd question of *nationality* would annually be made a disturbing element in our ranks, and the Democratic party of Cambria county would eventually cease to exist.

It is utterly disgraceful that such a question should be sincerely agitated, and reminds one of the dark and proscriptive days of Know-Nothingism, when to be an Irishman or a German was punished at the polls as a political crime. The writer of the communication demands for his countrymen in this county "a fair chance and an open field for intellect, talent, energy, or muscle," and talks about attending "a nominating convention to witness our (his) countrymen slaughtered." Did not the Democracy of this county, including the German Democrats, give that genial Irish-American and thorough gentleman, James Griffin, "a fair chance and an open field," and *twice* elect him Register and Recorder? Did they not do the same thing as County Treasurer for that excellent officer, John Cox? Did they not elect that sterling son of Erin, Maurice McNamara, to the office of County Commissioner in 1868, and did they not two years afterwards invite and elect to the same office that pure and irreproachable citizen, Francis O'Friel? Did they not, at the election last November, elect Michael Sweeny to the office of County Auditor, and last, though not least, Bernard McColgan, to the responsible position of Prothonotary? All this, according to the insane reasoning of the author of this insane communication, was a terrible *slaughter* of Irish Democrats by the German element of the party. Out upon such nonsense! The Irish Democrats of this county are not the fools this writer supposes them to be, but are men of sound sense and discreet judgment. They love their party and will stand by its flag, because it has always in the darkest hour stood by and protected them. After a warm and somewhat bitter contest, Nicholas J. Freidhoff was fairly nominated. No man disputes his competency faithfully and honestly to discharge the duties of the office, and no Irish Democrat will vote against him merely because the blood of his German parents courses through his veins.

It affords us great pleasure to state that the Republican papers in this county have thus far treated Samuel Henshey, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, with proper courtesy and respect. Mr. Henshey is a high-minded, honorable man, whose personal reputation cannot be successfully assailed. We referred last week to John A. Lemon, his Republican opponent, and we feel quite certain that no friend of his will take exception to anything we said about him personally. If there is anything we detest in a political campaign it is low vulgar abuse of a candidate. In the long run it is sure to prove a bad investment for the party whose organs resort to it. Fair play is a jewel, and will leave no unpleasant recollections after the verdict of the ballot-boxes.

The Labor Reform party of Carbon county held a convention at Mauch Chunk last week and nominated candidates for the different county offices. The convention adopted the following resolution, which we commend to the careful consideration of the advocates of labor reform in Cambria county, but especially to the miners of Gallitzin and Washington townships, as well as to a large class of voters in the districts surrounding Johnstown:

Resolved, That we, the Anti-Monopoly party of Carbon county, endorse the nomination of Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor and Victor E. Piollet for State Treasurer, not as Democrats, but because we believe them to most fully represent the views of the Anti-Monopoly party, and that we will at all times support such men without regard to their party name.

The Oregon election on last Monday resulted in a very decisive victory for the Democracy, Lane, Democrat, being elected to Congress by a largely increased majority over the vote at the previous election

We direct the special attention of our readers to an additional report, in another part of this paper, made last week to John F. Hartranft, Governor, and Justus F. Temple, Auditor General, by a majority of the committee appointed last winter by the House of Representatives to investigate the past management of the affairs of the State Treasury. The report contains some startling disclosures which are well calculated to arrest the earnest attention of the taxpayers of the commonwealth. As will be seen by the report, the committee as the result of their investigations make the following allegations:

Unlawfully taken from the sinking fund	$3,400,000
Interest on public deposits	1,400,000
Overcharge in interest account	1,123,301
Overcharge in gold premiums	121,427
Total	$6,044,728

They assert in their report that this robbery of the people's money has all occurred between the 1st of December, 1862, and the present time. This period covers the official terms of the following State Treasurers: Henry D. Moore, elected in 1861; William V. M'Grath, William H. Kemble, W. W. Irwin, and Robert W. Mackey. All of them were Republicans except M'Grath, who was elected in 1863 and held the office only one year. It can scarcely be possible that the members of this important committee would hazard their reputation as intelligent men charged with the performance of a high duty and make the foregoing statement without facts and proofs to sustain it. They have assumed the responsibility which must necessarily attach itself to their report and must stand or fall by it. At the same time, the people of the State are not justified in doubting the truth of the statements contained in the report until they are explained, if they can be, or are successfully contradicted. That the grossest corruption has existed in the management of the treasury has not only long been suspected, but openly charged, but that the enormous sum of *six millions* of dollars of the people's money have been literally stolen is a fraud of most fearful magnitude.

The refusal of Robert W. Mackey to testify unless his predecessors in office were first put upon the stand is a most lame and impotent conclusion for that wily official to arrive at. If every one of them were a scoundrel, Mackey is not one unless the books of the treasury prove his guilt, and he knows bravely whether they will or not. If they were honest men, they would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to appear before the committee and tell all they know. Their refusal to do so must be taken as conclusive evidence against them, and such will be the popular verdict, unless the facts stated by the committee are met and overthrown.

We trust that no Democrat worthy of the name, will be persuaded to vote against a single candidate on the Democratic county ticket at the election next Tuesday. The Radicals, as usual, flatter themselves that by slandering and misrepresenting some of the Democratic nominees, they can secure their defeat. It is the same dishonorable game they have played for the last twenty years and at which they have always failed. If the Democracy are true to themselves they will fail again, as they deserve to do. The ticket is composed of good and competent men, and there does not exist the shadow of a reason why it ought not to receive a vigorous and united support. Let every Democrat, therefore, do his duty by voting for the whole county ticket. It was honestly nominated and ought to be triumphantly elected. Go to the polls and under the inspiring watchwords of "*Pershing, Piollet, Henshey, and the county ticket*," let the unbought and unterrified Democracy of Cambria achieve one of their old fashioned victories—such a triumph as will teach Radicalism that in this county, although it may stoop to conquer, it can never succeed.

It is somewhat difficult to know just when to believe the Johnstown *Tribune*. In the first place it is edited by a Grant postmaster, and that is against the credibility of the concern to start with. In the second place it so flatly and blunderingly contradicts itself that no fellow can find out when it ought to be credited. It now says that Judge Pershing was disloyal during the war, although he voted for every measure to strengthen our soldiers and to maintain the supremacy of the government. In 1862 it pronounced Judge Pershing a patriotic citizen, and commended him for calling a public meeting to order, held on the public square of Johnstown on the 26th of June of that year, and making a speech in what the *Tribune* then called his "usual animated, convincing and stirring style," to sustain the President in calling for 300,000 troops. Perhaps the *Tribune* appeals from Philip sober then to Philip postmaster and drunk now, or perhaps it doesn't care how far it misses the truth in an election campaign. It is needless for it to persist in uttering its foolish falsehoods about Judge Pershing, for he will have quite enough majority in Cambria county without the *Tribune* swelling it several hundred by defamation of a most upright, faithful and patriotic citizen, such as the people of that county know Judge Pershing to be. It's no consequence, as Toots would say, but it may be of moment the *Tribune* hereafter, when it will need the respect and support of decent people.—*Phila. Times.*

The Johnstown *Tribune*, like some other partizan papers, goes somewhat farther than the law (of decorum) allows in assailing its political opponents. The following from that journal, respecting Judge Pershing is grossly unjust, but will injure him less than it will its author: "Judge Pershing, in 1863, visited Canada and then and there entered into a conspiracy with C. L. Vallandigham and others, to burn Northern cities, to release rebel prisoners in Northern prison camps, and to introduce the small pox in our hospitals by infecting clothing." Of course, nobody who knows Mr. Pershing will believe this, nor will any true friend of Governor Hartranft justify the publication of such a slander against his opponent. Nothing is gained by such warfare, which is disgraceful and disgusting.—*Phila. Day, Ind.*

OUR TREASURY SYSTEM.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLAANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1875.—*Taxpayers of Pennsylvania:* I address you—you who foot the bills of government. It is you I desire should read the great chapter of your wrongs, set forth in a report of a committee of the House of Representatives of this State, and which lays bare the frauds and despicable practices of a corrupt ring fastened upon the public treasury of our State, and is herewith presented to you. Will you read it? Don't say that you have not the time. If you are a farmer you have given months of your time at hard labor in your fields, in sunshine and storm, in heat and cold, to raise money enough to pay your share of the six millions of the public moneys stealthily and dishonestly filched from the public treasury. If you are a mechanic, pray how many of the absolute necessaries of life have you been obliged to dispense with to make up your share of the six millions to glut the greedy maw of official dependents? If you are a laboring man, how much of your time has been taken, which was necessary to provide subsistence for your half-starved family, to feed the plunderers and make up your share of the six millions? Therefore, I implore each of you, don't say that you have no time to read the chapter of your wrongs. A committee of the House of Representatives of this State were directed to examine into charges of corruption, in abstracting the funds from the public treasury. On the 20th of this month the committee came to a dead halt, and were forced to abandon the investigation, because the chief delinquent refused to appear and testify, and the committee, not having the power to enforce his attendance by attachment, were obliged to abandon the inquiry. I copy from the report:

Many other minor fraudulent transactions came under the notice of the committee, but those here mentioned may be tabulated as follows:

Unlawfully taken from the sinking fund	$3,400,000
Interest on the public deposits	1,400,000
Overcharge in interest account	1,123,301
Overcharge in gold premiums	121,427
Total	$6,044,728

This vast sum of your money has been lost to the State, and taxes upon you in the future must be levied to make it good. What do you think of it? Will you tamely submit to the monstrous fraud, or will you, like men, shake these creatures from their hold on the public treasure? Do you propose to indorse the fraud and thus impoverish yourselves? Should you not rather hurl them from power into the abyss where they belong? How many more millions do you propose they shall abstract from your Treasury? Do you not think a seal of condemnation should be placed upon them? Tweed wears his uniform! Pennsylvania lacks the moral courage to make the ring tremble. Change the tables, and they will tremble. Six millions abstracted from our treasury! It is your money. It has been taken without warrant of law. The delinquent boldly and audaciously defies your authority. His appetite and the ring about him are to-day clamoring for your votes, that they may continue their game of public plunder at your cost. Tax-payers of the State, do these things please you? Do you indorse these gigantic swindles? Do you approve the act? Have you six millions more to hand over to this miserable and corrupt ring? Do you make your money so easily now that the item of six millions is of no moment to you? Will you permit the slimy, dirty fingers of these creatures to take your own money, in violation of law, with impunity, before your own eyes? If so you are indulgent. Turn the other cheek, and court another blow; give them your overcoat also. You are kind, you are forgiving. What government in the enlightened world save this would tolerate such frauds without administering proper punishment? Cast them from place and power, and assign them to the position their demerits require. Do, tax-payers of Pennsylvania, read the report, and, having read it, make up your minds that henceforth honesty and purity are elements that shall alone control the policy of the State; that these people who have brought disgrace upon us shall no longer have a voice in our public affairs. The trust put in their hands has been abused, and they shall not, in the future, have the custody of our Treasury. The time has come for change. The time has come to blot out the record of corruption which these creatures have made. We must have change. We must cry reform, and we must accomplish it too.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Chairman.

The Issue in Pennsylvania.—Inflation and contraction have no proper place in the Pennsylvania canvass. The real issue there is far more important than any temporary question as to the addition or subtraction of a few millions of paper money. It is whether the people shall have any money at all which may not be taxed out of their pockets to swell the spoils of thieves in office; whether government shall be maintained to protect the governed, or simply to pillage them. The coming election in Pennsylvania will determine whether that particular State will suffer itself to be further debauched and plundered by the Treasury ring, and whether the nation is to remain a prey to the greater ring, of which Grant is the head. It is the issue upon which the elections of 1874 were won—the issue upon which every independent newspaper and every honest man must stand on one side, and every corrupt organ and every venal jobber on the other.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Between the 14th and 22d of this month fifty-five persons lost their lives by shipwreck on the eastern coast of Scotland, between Pittenween and Peterhead.

Keepers of the State Money-Bags.

SPEECH OF THE DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THEY DRAW AN INFERENCE.

The following report of the State Treasury investigating committee was promulgated on Thursday night last. It speaks for itself:

To His Excellency John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania and Justus F. Temple, Auditor General: The committee of the House appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury beg leave to present the following additional report:

After the State Treasurer, in April last, refused the accountant of the committee access to the books and papers in the Treasury of the State, the committee continued its work by an examination of the public documents published yearly by the different departments of the State Government. From this examination the committee ascertained, and in their report of July 16, 1875, stated:

First. That from about the year 1866 to 1874 nearly $3,400,000 was largely taken from the sinking fund.

Second. That during a period of twelve years, beginning with December 1, 1862, the different State Treasurers had an average balance constantly on hand of $2,100,000, but had not accounted to the State for one cent of interest on the same, the tax-payers being thus practically robbed of $1,400,000.

Third. That the law directing the quarterly application of all money in the sinking fund to the liquidation of an equivalent amount of the public debt had been constantly and systematically violated, to the great loss of the people and the enrichment of the State Treasurers.

The committee, continuing the same line of investigation since that report, have further discovered:

First. That from 1864 to 1874 there appears to be a yearly overcharge on the interest account on the public debt, the different Treasurers taking credit for paying more interest than the State debt bore. The grand aggregate thus unlawfully taken from the State Treasury, in the eleven years named, amounts to the enormous sum of $1,123,301.65.

Second. That from 1870 there appears to have been an access of premium charged on the purchase of gold to pay the interest on the gold-bearing bonds amounting in all to $121,427.95.

Many other minor fraudulent transactions came under the notice of the committee, but those here mentioned may be tabulated as follows:

Unlawfully taken from the sinking fund	$3,400,000
Interest on public deposits	1,400,000
Overcharge in interest account	1,123,301
Overcharge in gold premiums	121,427
Total	$6,044,728

The committee having pursued this line of inquiry as far as was practical or useful, subpœnaed the State Treasurer, R. W. Mackey, and his predecessors in office, to appear and explain, if possible, any of the above items. These subpœnas were returnable October 5, at Harrisburg, their service sworn to, but there was no appearance, except by Mr. Mackey, and he declined to testify until his predecessors in office were sworn—certainly an unusual dictation on the part of a witness. But the committee met from day to day, and subsequently subpœnaed Mr. Mackey to appear and testify in Philadelphia on Wednesday, October 20. Mr. Mackey did not appear, and he and all the ex-State Treasurers have studiously avoided the meetings of the committee. Had the committee the power to issue an attachment for their arrest that power would be promptly used, but that is a prerogative of the House which must of necessity remain unexercised until the House is in session. What inference is to be drawn? Certainly it is fair to assume that all the charges above made are true, as the Treasurers do not appear, when lawfully subpœnaed, and explain and deny them.

In this connection the committee cannot refrain from referring to another difficulty it had to contend with. The committee was created by the House alone, the Senate refusing to concur, and the committee was wholly deprived of funds to pay any of its expenses.

O. H. REIGHARD, A. SMITH, MILTON A. EMBICK, FRED. W. GUNSTER.

Ohio and Pennsylvania—the Difference.

The Republicans, or rather some of them, think that because they carried Ohio in October they will carry Pennsylvania in November. The premises warrant no such conclusion.

Many years ago, and on occasions when national issues alone influenced the result, the October elections in the great central States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana were wont to exert a powerful effect upon the doubtful States which voted in the succeeding November. This was especially true of New York, which almost invariably followed the lead of those three States.—But times have changed since then. Pennsylvania now votes in November; and although Indiana continues to vote in October, her elections are of little national importance, except when she chooses a Governor, which is but once in four years, and occurs in the same year with the contest for President. Ohio, therefore, stands alone in this particular, and her voice in October produces very slight effect upon the November elections, compared with what was produced years ago by the united voices of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

Accordingly the recent election in Ohio will have very slight influence upon the result of the pending contest in Pennsylvania. But there are other reasons why it should exert none whatever. The questions at issue in the two elections are wholly unlike. The Ohio Democrats foolishly drew into the contest a controversy about the currency. It did not belong there at all. Moreover, though the Republicans were just as much given to soft money as the Democrats, the latter so conducted the campaign as to allow themselves to be assailed as a rag-money party, and to permit the Republicans to palm themselves off as the exclusive champions of good money; and the upshot was that the Democrats were worsted in the fight on the currency question. In addition to this blunder, the Democrats allowed the Republicans to drag into the arena a sectarian wrangle which appealed strongly to prejudice, and by this the Democrats lost, directly and indirectly, several thousand votes. Indeed, except for this bitter feud over a thorny subject which had nothing whatever to do with the points really at issue between the two parties, the Democrats would have carried the State notwithstanding their blunder on the currency.

In these particulars there is no identity between the Ohio campaign and that in Pennsylvania. But when viewed in another aspect, it would be impossible for them to be conducted on grounds more widely apart. In Ohio there were no State issues. No fault was found with Gov. Allen's administration. Hence it was easy to force into the field a quarrel over the currency and the Catholics. But in Pennsylvania there are State issues of transcendent importance, which equal if they do not surpass those in New York. And quite unlike those in New York, it is the Republicans alone who are the robbers to be exposed and punished by means of a Democratic victory.—*N. Y. Sun.*

News and Political Items.

—A man in Johnstown, Ill., was married lately, and one hour afterward eloped with an old lover.

—The Burton Brothers, coal operators at Mount Carmel, have suspended with liabilities of $200,000.

—The Conawago paper mills, six miles north of Gettysburg, were burned by an incendiary. Loss, $35,000; insurance $16,000.

—Cardinal McCloskey, upon his arrival in England, will be presented with addresses by the Catholics of that country and Ireland.

—A couple of tramps outraged, and, it is believed, fatally injured a Mrs. Brown, living on the outskirts of Kansas city, on Wednesday night.

—On Friday night Mr. and Mrs. Murray, married only a few weeks, were burned to death during a fire in the house of Susan Bradley at Cheshire, Conn.

—A hairdresser in France has been fined 100 francs for stealing a quantity of hair off the head of a young woman who had submitted herself to his care for a party.

—Catharine Katherman, of Union county, has had seventeen children, all of whom are married and have children. There has been but one death in the family—that of the father two years ago.

—Uri Carruth, of the Vineland (N. J.) *Independent*, who was shot by Charles K. Landis last March, died on Sunday from the effects of his wounds. Landis has been delivered up by his bondsmen.

—A lady in Batavia, N. Y., herself ninety-one years of age, has a sister living aged eighty-one, and four brothers, who are eighty-nine, eighty-seven, eighty-five and eighty-three years old respectively.

—Davis, the Toronto abortionist, who, with his wife, is to be hanged in December, threatens unless his sentence is commuted to publish a full list of his patrons and all particulars as to his diabolical business.

—The operatives in the lately started iron mills of Pittsburgh have been notified that their wages must be reduced 20 per cent., or the mills must close again. Did Hartranft tell them anything about resumption?

—It is estimated that Minnesota will have about 22,000,000 bushels of wheat for export and that the season's crops will realize the sum of $30,000,000, or more than $50 for every man, woman and child in the State.

—Two hundred trains pass daily over the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Philadelphia. A train leaves Jersey City every seven minutes, night and day. A day will come when all this will be considered slow.

—Thomas M. Judd, one of the strongest Republican workers in Massachusetts, has just been arrested in Berkshire county for a $1,000 forgery. Judd is a member of the Republican state committee and a prominent lobbyist.

—In the town of Mercer, Me., on Friday, Mrs. Walton, the divorced wife of Hiram Walton, who was living with Greenleaf Tracy, was shot dead by Tracy in a fit of jealously. Tracy then fled to the woods and killed himself.

—Young John Wise, the grandson of the well-known aeronaut, made a balloon ascension from Waynesburg, Green county, on Friday afternoon, and landed at Fayette thirty minutes later, having traveled at the rate of a mile a minute.

—Isn't it queer that whenever the government has any gold to sell the price of it should suddenly drop for some reason or other? Of course Bristow is too honest to make anything out of it, and yet money is made. Who makes it?

—A recent "cloud burst" in the Dale Creek region of Arizona completely ruined a wagon road for a distance of sixteen miles, so that it is scarcely passable, even by parties on foot, owing to deep gullies and enormous boulders.

—The greater portion of Vermillion, near Sandusky, Ohio, was burned on Friday. Eleven blocks in the heart of the town were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $72,000. Two men were arrested on suspicion of having started the fire.

—A four year old daughter of Michael Mooney, of New Albany, Ind., leaped from the arms of her mother on Sunday afternoon, while near the railroad track, and was crushed to death by a passing train before the parent could rescue it.

—The Swallow-Tails have slain and scalped the Democracy of Ohio. But in doing so they have slaughtered their own chief. William Allen may not rise up again, but Samuel Tilden is as dead as Sam. Cary.—*Nashville American (Democrat.)*

—Andrew G. Curtin has wonderful luck in marrying his children. One of the girls married the oldest son of Henry Sage, of Brooklyn; another married Commodore Breese, of Newport. Thursday one of his sons married Judge Harding's daughter, of Wilkesbarre.

—Gov. Hartranft prates of economy to laboring men; but he does not explain why his administration costs the state nearly three times as much as Gov. Curtin's, nor does he tell his hearers how he manages to spend $7,500 for his household expenses in excess of the $10,000 paid him as salary.

—The body of Henry Crouse, a young man, was found near Sharpsburg station, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. A bloody trail led from a coal yard to the spot where the body was found, and it is believed that he was shot in the yard. There is no clue to the murderer.

—A gentleman of Winona, Minn., was married in Chicago last week and set out at once for his home. On arriving there, in unpacking a valise he handed a small pistol to his wife, and while in her hands it was accidentally discharged. The ball struck her husband in the head, causing his death.

—A remarkable case of child-stealing lately occured at Carlinville, Ill. A message came for Dr. Harrison to attend a case in the country. Arriving at the place designated, he found that he had been hoaxed; and upon returning home, learned that his little girl, aged 18 months, had been carried off by two women.

—A dispatch from Owensboro, Ky., says Prof. Atchinson, the aeronaut, was seriously injured at that place. He attempted an ascension at the Calhoun fair to please the spectators, but by the burning of the balloon, when several hundred feet high, he was precipitated to the earth and badly hurt. His recovery is doubtful.

—While the wages of mechanics and laboring men in Pennsylvania have been reduced fifty per cent. the salary of Governor Hartranft has been doubled from $5,000 to $10,000 a year. This is some of the sympathy with the interests of the workingmen about which radical orators and newspapers are prating so much these times.

—The Enoch Arden case at Farmington, Maine, has been settled by law. William Prescott went to California twenty years ago, leaving his wife at home, and after three years she married a Mr. Reed. Now Prescott returns, and instead of seeking some quiet vale to die, he asks for his property. Mrs. Reed sued for a divorce, and has got it.

—Gov. Hartranft in his remarkable stump speeches boasts of the economy of radical administration and explains it in the same breath. He says Senator Wallace and the Democrats would not consent to break into the sinking fund for the purpose of turning its revenues into the general fund; appropriations were therefore cut down because there was no money to waste in extravagances.

—No criminal ever had such a fair case but that by stoutly protesting his innocence he got some few people to believe in it. The Republican party must rely on the force of this persistent denial of its guilt, and therefore maintains its party record in the face of the blackest record in history. It has one great element of success in it—the cheek of a brazen monkey.

—A dispatch announces the death of Hon. S. M. Fite, Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Texas in the Forty-fourth Congress, at Hot Springs, Ark., on Saturday. Judge Fite Head was elected in August, 1874, died a few weeks afterward. He was elected to fill the vacancy thus created, in December. Neither occupied the seat to which he was elected.

—After all there is such a thing as justice in the world as retributive justice. One of our exchanges publishes an item to the effect that a Chinaman died in San Francisco in a sub-cellar, a few days ago. During his life he had subsisted on rats, and when his body was discovered the rats had eaten nearly all the flesh off his bones. The sum of $40,000 was in bank to his credit, but he did not take one cent of the amount with him.

—The flag that waved over Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, during the British bombardment in 1814, and which suggested Key the composition of "The Star Spangled Banner," is owned by Mrs. General Armistead Appleton, of Boston, daughter of Colonel Armistead, who commanded the fort during the bombardment. The banner, which is much torn, is now in the possession of the United States steamer Tallapoosa, at Portsmouth, N. H., and will be exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition.

—Mr. Rawle is in a dilemma. He is at this late hour to make the books and figures given by Mr. Piollet, to expose the corruption and interest on public moneys by politicians, would make a rather unpleasant showing on brother Mackey and his predecessors who have failed to account for the interest, but six millions of the principal as well. To fail to make the exposure will only add to the magnificent sum which the honest voters of the Commonwealth, both Democrats and Republicans, intend to give to the honest old Democrat the second day of November.

Judge Pershing and the Press.—The manner in which the republican press is belying Judge Pershing, a member of the legislature is simply infamous. Democrats are particularly untruthful in their statements as to the manner in which he has voted on the subjects of especial interest to monopolists. Witness the celebrated occasion when he voted against the bill to prohibit railroad corporations from paying their employees in orders. Having for years deceived and betrayed the laboring people of their respective vicinities, such paid tools and servile worshippers of the money power as the Pittsburg *Commercial*, Scranton *Republican* and *Miners' Journal*, hope to further deceive and betray them. But can they? Will the working people believe what they say? Has either of these papers named ever once shown itself a friend of labor? Have they, either of them, ever been other than the bitter enemies of Trades Unionism and all other forms of organization by which labor has sought to elevate itself? Has any of them, on any single occasion, been found *for* labor and *against* the corporations? To both questions we emphatically answer no. If they were honest, they would cease repeating the libel that Judge Pershing voted to continue the permission to corporations to pay their employees in orders on their own stores. *They know they lie* for the purpose that they do so has been put before the people and all of them—proof that cannot be controvert. If they were willing to tell the truth, if their aim was to tell the truth, they would say that Judge Pershing has done all in his power to protect the rights of the working people, and would give their readers his record on the infamous Tioga act. In dealing with this measure, Judge Pershing showed where his sympathies are. He made it as apparent as possible that when the struggle between the corporations and the people, which, though long delayed, must ultimately must come—does come, is found on the right side, as the records of the papers we have named will go to show. No credit for this or for anything else, but finding anything in the vote of the session against his honor or his character as a friend of labor, they make a misstatement of the facts. But those who know their necessities best, know that in falsifying the record they are consistent: that as truth tells against the interests of the poor man and in favor of the rich, they are not a success, for they have never essayed to be. Lying is their stock in trade. They profit and can only live by it.—*Workingmen's Journal.*

Playing Seven-up for a Baby.—We have it from good authority that in a town not a hundred miles from this city, a few days ago, a game of seven-up was played, a little girl of five years old being the prize. The father had been drinking and lost everything he had, and was playing under the influence of liquor proposed to put up his little girl against a certain amount of money. The proposition was accepted and the game began. At the first hand the game stood—father, 2; opponent, 2. In the deal the father received the following trumps: King, ten, seven, deuce, tray. His opponent received ace, king, four and deuce. The father began to realize what was given one, which made him sober. Instead of going out. Confidently believing that he had the game was his, he threw down the king and tray, exclaiming, "Can you beat that for high or low?" His opponent replied that he could beat both, and showed ace in hand, and claimed high, low, jack and the game. The claim was denied, the father still hoping that he could take the game by himself. The game went on, resulting in the success of his opponent, who scored the game by two points. The winner of the child, and states that he intends keeping it, unless the father uses the means to regain his loss. She is in good hands, and much better than those of her father, who is a widower and a man of dissolute habits, although the possessor of a lovely wife, when not under the influence of liquor.—*Council Bluffs Globe.*

Virginia City in Ashes.—A San Francisco dispatch dated Oct. 26th, 2:30 P. M., says that a fire is now raging in Virginia City, Nev. It broke out early this morning. Six or seven blocks, including the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., the railroad depot, have already been burned.

10 A. M.—A despatch just received from the office of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, says: "Virginia City north of Taylor street, is all burned. The mills and works are all gone. The fire is still raging. Fire engines are useless there being no water."

11 A. M.—A later despatch from Virginia City says the California Mill is destroyed, and the fire is still spreading. The Catholic church and other buildings will be blown up for the purpose of stopping the flames. The Ophir Works and the best of California buildings are burned. The whole business portion of the town has been destroyed. The Catholic church is burning.

11.30 A. M.—The Virginia City fire is now under control. The fire has apparently burnt itself out. All the city north of Smith street is destroyed. This section includes the principal business part of the place.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - OCT. 29, 1875.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Isaac Wike, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Committee has arranged for the holding of meetings at the following times and places: At Fallen Timber, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, (this week,) Oct. 30th; at Gallitzin, Tuesday evening, Nov. 2d; at Hollidaysburg on the evening of the same day; at Chest Springs, on Monday next, Nov. 1st, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and at St. Augustine at 7 o'clock the same evening. These meetings will be addressed by able speakers, among whom we may name A. J. Ogle, E. P. Tierney and H. H. Herr, Esqs., of Ebensburg, John P. Linton, Esq., of Johnstown, R. L. Johnston, Jos. McDonald, John Fenlon, Wm. H. Sechler and John G. Lake, Esqs., of this place. It is hoped that the people in the different localities will turn out in full force to hear them.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—H—l—Hershey or Lemon. Which?

—Don't forget that Baxter & Son's big auction sale commences to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

—Mr. James Cain, whose death we notice elsewhere, was one of the pioneer settlers of Carroll township.

—Dr. Hoffman, surgeon dentist, will be in Loretto on Monday next without fail. Give him a call if you need his services.

—The weather for the past week save and except a brief spell of the wet and shivering kind, was quite genial and very enjoyable.

—A fife and drum corps has been organized in this place. Two fifes, eight tenor drums and one bass drum will comprise the instruments.

—The limited mail west last Saturday, on which we were a passenger, ran from Johnstown to Sang Hollow (four miles) in less than five minutes.

—Three young men named Boucher, Carney and Dodd were brought to jail from Allegheny on Tuesday night last, charged with the crime of burglary.

—A land suit involving real estate valued at $4,000, and in which Philip Dempsey and Wm. M. Lloyd are the parties at issue, is on trial in the Blair county court.

—Miss Alma Huntley, daughter of Mr. Jno. Huntley, of this place, is now on a visit to her parents in Vermont. A joyful time is anticipated.

—The dwelling house of George Warren, in Mahoning township, Indiana county, was burned with all its contents during the absence of the family on Friday last. Incendiarism.

—The season this year will greet us on account of the probabilities are that sugar will not quite its coming about as early as usual and take a little in their'n with it.

—Jury lists for the holding of August Court, but as the Blair county docket is quite full at session, the probabilities are that the case of Dodds, not being ubiquitous, can-not be tried at the time indicated.

—One of the kindest hearted ladies in this county was taken to the Mount Hope (Md.) Asylum for treatment on Monday last. Her mind is said to be becoming greatly deranged since the death of her husband some two years ago.

—We sympathize with regret the death of Mrs. McCrum, the beloved wife of our great-esteemed friend Col. E. B. McCrum, late of the *Altoona Tribune*, which sad event occurred at her home in Millin town on Sunday last.

—Farmers will do well to bear in mind that the place in town where Dupont's powder is for sale is the Fowlers can be bought at a much cheaper cash store. This powder moves fine and hunters will find it much superior.

—There was much of a drag in the church that some of them were offended at the clergyman at a recent marriage ceremony of his matrimonial mate, that, joke our correspondent, the most abused mothers-in-law. There is that is hard to travel will lead Conn House to-morrow night. Messrs. Frank Jordan and A. Dean propose to sell all the good they can to the Republican party, and thought it to take them very long. The *Standard* notices the ill-ness of our down town neighbor has been quite near and presumes that the unwashed lies which caused the last issue of the *Herald*. We didn't put any *beer*-faced lies, Mr. Standard.

—The largest political meeting that has been held in Blair county during the present campaign was participated in by the Democracy of Altoona on Monday night last Senator Wallace and Hon. Jos. Parker did the talking and their arguments were indeed unanswerable.

—The Greenville *Times* says it has been the fashion over in Knox township for the girls to kiss the school master good morning and now the big boys want a lady teacher elected so they can kiss her good morning, as the girls won't kiss anybody but a teacher.

—Messrs. Alex Moore, John Fitzharris and John Feeley tied themselves to the mast of Cameron's flotilla the other day on a fishing expedition and returned home in a drenched condition after with twenty fine specimens of the black and gray variety.

—Speaking of Fitz John Porter.

—If Cambria is true to herself and to her noble son, Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic majority for Governor in this county will be less than fifteen hundred, and the majority for the balance of the ticket will be short of that. A full turnout is all that is necessary to insure this result.

—Our good friend Billy Geis, of Salina, Pa., has carried the $15 premium for the best buckskin bull at the recent exposition of the Central Kansas Industrial Society. What Billy does with the aforesaid animal we cannot determine, unless using a locker, he keeps him to *bull* the market up.

—An explosion in the paper mill of Morrison, Love & Co., at Roaring Spring, Blair county, on Monday morning last, resulted in the almost total destruction of the building and machinery and the severe, though not fatal, scalding of seven of the employees. The loss to property, it is stated, will reach about $20,000.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* announces the death of Matthias Powell, who was in the U. S. army during the war of 1812, and who is now 82 years old, recently walked from Duncansville for the purpose of getting shaved and walked home again the same day. Where he walked to and returned from will probably be announced in a future issue of that paper.

—Jas Cogeen, a young man whose home is in Millville borough, was brought here last night and lodged in jail on suspicion of having been connected with the other three young men whose arrest for burglary is noticed elsewhere in the present stealing of several articles from Geo. J. Thomas' grocery store and Patrick Coulon's shoe shop, in Johnstown.

—As an offset to our problem about the lawyers, the Osceola *Recville* proposes the following "tit-bit" in algebraic per centage: A man bought a horse (for less than $100) and traded him for a watch; but in selling the watch for as much per cent. on the cost of the horse as the horse cost him per cent. he lost 25 per cent. in the transaction. What did the horse cost, and how much did he get for the watch?

—Jacob A. Harrold, "Cambria county's greatest coroner," who, by the way, is a man of family, was discovered at a late hour on Saturday night last in rather close proximity to two of Johnstown's soiled doves, the notorious Clark sisters, and now the aforesaid Jacob is under $500 bonds to appear at December Court and answer the charge of adultery preferred against him by one of the frail fair ones in question, both of whom have been committed to jail for a term of thirty days, pure cussedness being the offence charged against them. Harrold, it is proper to say, denies the soft impeachment.

—Parties in the East Ward gave currency to a report that they had been robbed of seven or eight hundred dollars in money and securities on Thursday night last, and even named certain parties whom they suspected of the alleged theft, but no one took any stock in the story so far as we know. A suit for slander, however, being threatened, the concoctors of the rumor found it convenient to leave town.

—When a young man goes to see his girl so persistently that his boots become so well acquainted with the road that he has to borrow another pair to go to his meals, it is about time for him to get himself measured for a pound cake and begin to think of purchasing dry goods, groceries, queensware, and such like, at E. J. Mills' popular low-priced cash store, where a new invoice of splendid goods will be received after awhile, pretty soon, right away.

—Love may die and hatred slumber, joy and grief alike may mould, but the heart still asks the question, where is the cheapest clothing sold? And until the Ethiope shall change for white his dusky hue, and until the spotted leopard dyes his coat a pink or blue, human hearts will ask the question, and thus the answer prompt and true: For the best of made of clothing Jas. J. Murphy is the man for you. Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

—Death has been exceedingly busy of late in this county. In addition to the obituary notings elsewhere, we are called upon to record the death, after a brief illness, of Mr. John C Boland, proprietor of the Exchange hotel, Summitville, which occurred on Monday evening last. Also, the death of Mr. James Brown, of Washington township, as well as that of the beloved wife of our friend and patron, Mr. James Moreland, of Summerhill township, both recent events.

—Oh, the changes will follow the years as they go, and shadows must mingle with sunlight we know; the flowers we gather will wither at last; the songs we are singing be lost in the past; but that is no reason, nor none can be guessed, why people with money shouldn't quickly invest in dry goods and groceries, and many things more, which at Myers & Lloyd's famous cash store can be bought at prices so cheap that none can deny that the bargains they give are not all in your eye—no indeed, not by a long shot.

—A Chest Springs correspondent writes under date of Oct. 27th to tell us that there was a shooting match in that place, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, for a 300 pound beef, which was won three times in succession, once each day, by Mr. Frank Cramer, whose strings measured one and one-eighth, one and one-fourth and seven-sixteenths of an inch respectively, the distance being twenty-five yards, off hand, three shots to a board. The shooting was all very fine, and our correspondent wants to know if any Ebensburg shootist can beat it.

—During the absence at church on Sunday last of Mr. Edward Francis and family, of Cambria township, and while a boy who had been left in charge of the premises was engaged in turning the horses from one field into another, the house was entered by two men, who first caught and killed the dog by chopping his head off, and then proceeded to help themselves to a sum of money which Mr. Francis had gathered together and put, as he supposed, in a safe place. So far as we know there is no clue to the robbers, but it is to be hoped that they will soon be brought to justice.

—Mr. Patrick Doran, one of the most reliable and most esteemed engineers on the Pa. R. R., who succeeded not long since in making the fond heart of an amiable and handsome young lady, daughter of Mr. David Williams, of Latrobe, go *pity-Pat* to such an extent that she was induced to change her name, returned with his loving bride from a somewhat extended wedding tour on Saturday last, and has probably ere this settled down to the realities of wedded life, in which new role we trust that him and his will find much to delight and nothing to depress for all time to come.

—One of the "Graphic" self-feed stoves of which an advertisement will be found elsewhere, can now be seen in full operation at the extensive hardware and tinware establishment of George Huntley, in this place, where everybody is invited to call and examine it. It feeds and burns our mountain coal just as readily as it does hard coal, and will keep fire all winter, if need be. It is a perfect gem in its way, fully supplying a want long felt in the bituminous coal regions, and if we can only tempt the manufacturers, Messrs. A. Bradley & Co., of Pittsburgh, into a little more advertising, we are determined to have one of these excellent heaters.

—Col. John Lemon, the Republican candidate for State Senator in this district, while a member of that body at its last session, and while the present stringent license law was on its final passage, made use of the following language in regard thereto. We quote from the *Legislative Record* of March 16, 1875, No. 157, page 1232: "I am opposed to the repeal of the local option law, but finding that the efforts of its friends are about to prove unavailing to retain it on the statute book, I vote for this stringent license law instead, as the next best thing which can be secured in place of the local option law." On the final passage of the bill Mr. Lemon voted aye.

—Notwithstanding the fact that the election proclamation has for some years past announced the Kernaville school house as the proper place for holding elections in the Fifth ward of Johnstown borough, the legal place and where they have always been held is at Weigand's Kernville hotel, which the Sheriff desires us to name now as the only proper and lawful polling place for that ward. It is well also to state in this connection that the polls will open everywhere in the State on Tuesday next at *seven* o'clock in the morning and be kept open until *seven* o'clock in the evening. Any presumption to the contrary, no matter from whence derived, is erroneous and unworthy of credence.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—Two of Pinkerton's detectives, Carlin and Lukens by name, arrived in this place from Philadelphia on Saturday night last. Of course no one knew who or what they were after; no one ever does. On Sunday afternoon, however, they started in a two horse carriage for Chest Springs and vicinity, and on Monday morning succeeded in effecting the arrest near St. Augustine of a young man named James Plunkett, whom they brought to jail here the same day. Plunkett resided for about one year at or near Sonman station, but left that place in August last for Clearfield township, where he was raised and had formerly lived. The charge against him is that he made a brass key with which he and others, or others without his aid, succeeded in unlocking a freight car on the Pa. R. R., somewhere between Gallitzin and Johnstown, in the latter part of September, from which they stole a box of dry goods, the contents whereof they appropriated to their own use. We merely state the charge as made by the R. R. officials, without knowing anything about the facts. Four other persons were arrested and brought to jail last week on suspicion of being concerned in the same transaction, two of whom are still in prison, the other two having been released on bail soon after their incarceration. Young Plunkett had been confined only about three hours when a relative from Clearfield township arrived in town and entered bail before H. Kinkead, Esq., for his appearance to answer at December sessions.

STORE GOODS, &C., AT AUCTION.—Having found private sales rather a slow process for getting rid of their goods, Baxter & Son have concluded to close out everything in their store at auction, commencing on Saturday of this week, Oct. 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing from day to day until everything is disposed of. Also, will be offered at public sale, on the above day, two mares, one new wagon, harness, plows, etc. See posters for further particulars.

VISITORS TO PITTSBURGH should not fail to call on J. R. & MURDOCH, 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post-office. They have an immense stock of APPLE, PEAR, PEACH and CHERRY TREES. All kinds of EVERGREENS and SMALL FRUITS, WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS, HOLLAND BULBS, CANARY BIRDS, GOLD FISH, RUSTIC BASKETS, BOQUETS, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail. Catalogues mailed free.

Common Sense vs. Prejudice.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

I am aware that there is a popular, and not altogether unfounded, prejudice against "patent medicines," owing to the small amount of merit which many of them possess. The appelation "Patent Medicine," does not apply to my remedies, as no patent has ever been asked for or obtained upon them, nor have they been urged upon the public as "cure-alls." They are simply some favorite prescriptions, which, in a very extensive practice, have proved their superior remedial virtues in the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Every practicing physician has his favorite remedies which he oftenest recommends or uses, because he has the greatest confidence in their virtues. Patients do not know their composition. Even prescriptions are usually written in a language unintelligible to any but the druggist. As much secrecy is employed as in the preparation of proprietary medicines. Does the fact that an article is prepared by a process known only to the manufacturer render that article less valuable? How many physicians know the elementary composition of the remedies which they employ, some of which have never been analyzed? Few practitioners know how Morphine, Quinine, Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Pepsin, or Chloroform, are made, or how nauseous drugs are transformed into palatable elixirs; yet they do not hesitate to employ them. Is it not inconsistent to use a prescription, the composition of which is unknown to us, and discard another preparation simply because it is accompanied by a printed statement of its properties with directions for its use?

Some persons, while admitting that my medicines are good pharmaceutical compounds, object to them on the ground that they are too often used with insufficient judgment. I propose to obviate this difficulty by enlighening the people as to the structure and functions of their bodies, the causes, character, and symptoms of disease, and by indicating the proper and judicious employment of my medicines, together with such auxiliary treatment as may be necessary. Such is one of the designs of People's Medical Adviser, forty thousand copies of which have already been published and are sold at the exceedingly low price of $1.50, and sent (post paid) to any address within the United States and Canada.

If you would patronize medicines, scientifically prepared, use my Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is tonic, alterative, or blood cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; my Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head," ever given to the public.

These standard remedies have been before the public for many years—a period long enough to fully test their merits, and the best argument that can be advanced in their favor is the fact that their sale was never so great as during the past six months.

Local Correspondence.

CHEST SPRINGS, Oct. 25, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN—I propose to send you a few local items from this community, the first of which is to acquaint your readers with the fact that our citizens were greatly surprised and edified by a lecture delivered in the school house by a gentleman who styles himself Dr. Luke Elevate, of England. He is a thoroughly educated man, and for the last eighteen months has held the life of a recluse in the wilds of White township. He was known to many of us, but we little dreamed that he was the scientific man that his lecture proved him to be. His subject was "Mental Science," and he held his audience spell-bound, as it were, for fully two hours, although we scarcely realized that he had occupied more than thirty minutes. At the conclusion of his lecture he gave us a brief sketch of his life, closing with the remark that so long as he remained in public life the public claimed his services, and as he was desirous of publishing a work on the above subject, he retired to the forests of White township for the purpose of preparing his manuscripts. Having at last accomplished this object, he now proposes to return once more to his legitimate calling, and after repeating his lecture here by request on Saturday evening, Nov. 6th, intends visiting Ebensburg perhaps other places. How true it is that the roughest casket sometimes contains the purest pearl.

The marksmen of this place organized a grand hunting expedition last week, the participants in which formed themselves into two parties of equal numbers, each of which contained a fair sprinkling of the valiant Nimrods who vanquished Barnum's pet bear the week previous. After the expedition had been fully organized and the respective commanders selected, the following agreement was drawn up and signed, viz: Each party was to continue the hunt for two days and to confine themselves to the mountain between this place and Altoona, and the party returning home with the smallest number of scalps and tails was to forfeit to the victorious party all the game which they had succeeded in capturing, besides paying for a big oyster supper for all the participants. In accordance with these stipulations the hunt took place, and when the two rival teams returned home they counted down 250 and 175 heads and tails respectively, comprising pigeons, pheasants, woodcock, hawks, porcupines and ground squirrels. Some amusing stories are told by the valiant Nimrods about how nervous they became to bagging various large game. One man shot a huge turkey, but the feathers carried off the ment. Another brave hunter, after following along the winding trail of a full-grown buck, succeeded in getting a shot and as he thought a fatal one at the buck. In fact he declares that as sure as the gun cracked the game fell but not being well versed in the art of hunting he neglected to load his gun, and instead thereof seized his scalping knife and rushed in to finish the work. Imagine his surprise then when he found that the buck was not only able to defend its position, but that after recovering from the fright it had received from the report of the hunter's gun, got up and scampered off at a rapid pace, soon leaving its assailant far in the rear.

More another time. OBSERVER.

THE readers of the *Cambria Freeman* are made to struggle with the following problem: "A party of legal gentlemen dined at a hotel and the bill being $16.41, each one paid as many cents as there were lawyers in the party. How many lawyers were there?"

This is certainly a "big question" to put to an educated community; besides, it is not practical—to say nothing of its being unconstitutional. Evidently 1641 is the square of the number sought, and the square root of the given number being found, we have 41 lawyers all in a row. Now, who ever heard of forty-one lawyers getting away from a hotel at an expense of forty-one cents each? No such case appears in the books—not even in *Blackstone*—and we are led to believe that the Cambria man had a vigorous attack of "night mare" when he propounded this startling problem.—*Osceola Reveille.*

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH TEN CENTS?—Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well. Now we say plainly that no person in this world who is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

YOU CANNOT do friends a kindness that will be more appreciated than by presenting them with a likeness of yourself. To have this made perfect call on Mr. B. L. H. Dalbis, at his Photograph establishment, No. 46 Sixth street. He has the largest and most complete establishment in Pittsburgh, and the pictures taken by him lead all others in their complete finish of style and perfection. Best light in the two cities.

STOVES—PREPARE FOR WINTER.—We call the attention of housekeepers to the advertisement of Messrs. A. Bradley & Co., of Pittsburgh, headed "Graphic" and printed in another column. It is one of the most extensive and reliable business houses in that city, and purchases can be made to better advantage there than anywhere else we know of.

WINES FOR DEBILITATED FEMALES.—Some time since we stopped at Passaic, N. J., and were really surprised to see the amount of Mr. Speer's stock of Port Grape Wine on hand. It is almost fabulous. Four storehouses are filled, and tiers upon tiers of casks up and down stairs, and in some cases huge vats, occupy every available spot; leaving only little alley ways through which to walk. It is an illimitless quantity of wine. None is sold until it has acquired the age of four years and the buildings, 1, 2, 3, and 4, are of the first, second, third and fourth years vintage. Our druggists have some of the oldest of the above wine direct from Mr. Speer.—*Patterson Guardian.*

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy, pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

HYMENEAL.

BEARER—YINGER.—Married, at St. Benedict's church, Carrolltown, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 26th, 1875, by Rev. A. Henbner, Mr. DEMETRIUS A. BEARER, of Carroll township, and Miss MARY YINGER, of the former place.

May Demetrius ever be a Bearer of glad tidings and great joy to the companion of his bosom, and may many young Bearer rise up in due course of time and call them blessed.

OBITUARY.

MYERS.—Died, in Munster township, on Sunday evening, Oct. 24th, 1875, Mrs. ANN MYERS, relict of John Myers, dec'd, aged 77 years and 2 days.

The deceased lady was born in this county, we believe, and was the mother of ex-Sheriff James Myers and Mrs. J. D. Parrish and Mrs. Hasson, of this place. She was a woman of kind and noble impulses, a sincere and devout member of the Catholic Church, and a friend and neighbor who endeared herself to all who knew her, as was fully attested by the large funeral cortege which on Tuesday last accompanied her remains to their last resting place in the Catholic cemetery at Loretto. May she rest in peace.

CAIN.—Died, in Carroll township, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 27th, 1875, Mr. JAMES CAIN, sr., aged about 80 years.

Mr. Cain was one of the oldest and best citizens of Northern Cambria, and enjoyed as he deserved the esteem of all his neighbors. He was born in Ireland, and with that devotion and zeal which characterizes all worthy children of the Catholic church and of the Emerald Isle, he was through out life an exemplar of all those Christian virtues which adorn and ennoble poor fallen humanity. *Requiescat in pace.*

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that W. M. LLOYD, of Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania, and JANE E., his wife, by deed of voluntary assignment, have assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said W. M. LLOYD, to JOHN REILLY, JAMES LOUDON and MAXWELL KINKEAD, of Altoona, in said county, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said W. M. LLOYD. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said W. M. LLOYD, will make payment to the said Assignees, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JOHN REILLY,
JAMES LOUDON,
MAX. KINKEAD,
Assignees of W. M. LLOYD.

Altoona, Oct. 18, 1875. [29-6t.]

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP
IS THE "BEST."

This soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS.
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.
[10-29.] [6m.]

IXL—THE WOMAN'S FRIEND

THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.

Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.

Patented May 4, 1875.

The handle is entirely separate, and may be used for any number of Irons. It can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield, the hand is completely protected from the heat. No holder is required when using. When the Iron is being heated, the handle may be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs.,		1 handle,	$2.00
" 2—3 " "	6, 7 and 8 lbs.,	"	2.25
" 3—3 " "	7, 8 and 9 lbs.,	"	2.50

Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.

Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.

Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.

Address BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO.,
85 First St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

Mrs. M. MOORE,

325 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,

PITTSBURG, PA.,

Will open the first week in November a choice and elegant assortment of the latest novelties for Winter in

SILK VELVET SUITS,
Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes.
Sicillienne Jackets,
Hats and Bonnets,
And a large invoice of
SEAL SKIN SAQUES,
MUFFS & BOWS. [11m.]
[10-29.]

GRAPHIC
SELF-FEED
BASE BURNER,

GUARANTEED TO BURN

Soft Coal, Hard Coal OR COKE.

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Bradley & Co.
No. 30 Wood Street,

[10-29.-3m.] *PITTSBURG.*

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with the following described personal property bought by me at Sheriff's sale on the 6th day of October, 1875, in Chest township, Cambria county, as the property of PHILIP THOMAS, and left with him during my pleasure: 2 bay mares and harness, 1 colt, 3 hogs, 7 shoats, 2 fields corn, a lot of wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat and potatoes, 1 sled, 1 saddle and bridle, 1 windmill, plows and harrows, lot straw, 3 scaps of bees, field of wheat, chains and spreaders, and a lot of household furniture. VALENTINE THOMAS.

Carrolltown, Oct. 13, 1875.—22-3t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains over 400 fine historical engravings and 900 pages, with a full account of the approaching grand Centennial celebration. Send for a full description and extra terms for Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.—Dr. CRUMB, established for many years in Buffalo, by an entirely new system of medication, treats successfully Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys; also Difficulties of a Confidential Nature, wherein skill and experience are required. Dr. Crumb has developed a practice which from its unparalleled success in thousands of cases, many of a very aggravated character, is able to positively guarantee a perfect and permanent cure in every case he undertakes. He sends no Circulars or Treatises on these diseases to his patients, as it is undeniable that such knowledge is in general extremely prejudicial, exercising an injurious effect by retarding and frequently counteracting a cure, tending to alarm the patient, which is the principal object of such productions, and excites and exaggerates his fears as to the curability of his complaint. The Doctor requires simply a brief history of the case, and a candid, plain statement of present symptoms on a thorough examination will then be made, and if considered remediable, a sincere, conscientious opinion will be given promptly and such medicine as will be applicable will be sent by express, accompanied by full and explicit advice and directions. Charges very moderate and within the reach of all, and success guaranteed. (Such cases as have failed under other treatment particularly desired.) All letters must enclose $1.00 for consultation fee and correspondence during treatment, and be addressed to DR. W. R. CRUM, 102 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Prescription Free

for the speedy cure of special troubles common to the young and middle-aged. Nervous, mental and physical depression, loss of memory and energy, pains in the back, self-distrust, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas and other disorders of the nervous system consequent on various habits that lower the vitality of the system. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. E. H. HILTON, Cincinnati, O.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$25 a day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. $100 a month paid to good agents. Auger book free. JILZ AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$510,000. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Distributed every fifteen days.

1 Prize	$100,000	1 Prize	$50,000
2 Prizes, $25,000 each			50,000
854 Prizes, amounting to			310,000

Whole tickets $20; quarters, $5; twentieths, $1. Circulars of information free. Prizes cashed.

A. DONAU & CO., BANKERS,
Post-office Box 2089. 24 Park Row, New York.
Royal Saxon and Brunswick Government Lotteries constantly on hand.

You Can Make $5,000

In 90 days in A 1 Stocks.

MY SYSTEM IS SAFE, HONORABLE AND SIMPLE.

Pamphlet Sent Free to All.

W. H. WEEKS, Banker, 178 Broadway, New York, Stocks bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Package in the world. It contains 15 sheets Paper, 15 Envelopes, Golden Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, Patent Yard Measure, and a piece of Jewelry. Single package, with elegant prize, postpaid, 25 cents. Circular free.
BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, New York.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents. Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$300 a month to energetic men and women everywhere. *Business honorable.* EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., 151 Michigan ave., Chicago.

PLANING MILL
AT PUBLIC SALE!

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in the Borough of Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 13th, 1875,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described property, recently occupied by the "Ebensburg Mining and Manufacturing Co.," containing

One Acre of Ground

fronting on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad, having thereon erected

A LARGE PLANING MILL,

42x61 feet, three stories high, with Boiler Shed attached, 12x65 feet. The machinery consists of one

Forty-Horse Power Engine and Boiler.

1 Combined Planer, 24 inches wide, for surfacing and grooving; **1 Surface Planer,** 20 in. wide; **3 Circular Rip Saws,** with lift tables; **2 Circular Cross cut Saws,** with side tables; **1 Swing Circular Cross-cut Saw;** 1 DOUBLE-HEADED SHAPING MACHINE, with iron frame; 1 CENTRIC LATHE; 1 HAND LATHE, with complete set of Tools; 1 POLISHING DRUM, 12 feet long; 1 MOULDING MACHINE, with slide heads. The above machinery, with the necessary shafting, belting and pulleys, is in good working order, and there is an abundance of running water on the premises. Said building was erected specially for and has been used in the manufacture of flooring, siding, all kind of handles, brush blocks, ballasters etc. Cherry, ash, poplar, linn, sugar, beech, maple and white pine lumber to be had at moderate prices. There is also erected on the premises

A 2-Story Frame Dwelling House

CONTAINING SIX ROOMS AND A CELLAR.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a lot of Ash, Elm and Maple Lumber.

☞ Terms made known at sale.

JOHN A. BLAIR,
JOHN LEWIS,
WM. B. BONACKER.
[10-22.-4t.]

JOHN DIBERT.....JOHN D. ROBERTS.

John Dibert & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Main and Franklin Sts.,
JOHNSTOWN, Pa.

Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits.

Savings Deposits Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annuay when due.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Sept. 10, 1875.-6m.

The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
4-16-1y. 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4586.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I hereby offer myself as an Independent Candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and pledge myself, if elected, to faithfully perform the duties of said office.

JOHN PORTER.

Susquehanna Twp., Oct. 8, 1875. 4t.

OCTOBER, 1875.

Ready-Made CLOAKS,
NEW AND FASHIONABLE,

Decidedly the most desirable stock in Johnstown, will be found at

CEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c.

The largest stock to select from and the place to find the choice patterns, at low prices, is at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

FOR FASHIONABLE AND DESIRABLE

DRESS GOODS!
AND
TRIMMINGS,

There is no place in Johnstown to be compared to

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

TICKINGS, SHEETINGS
Ducks, Drillings and
PILLOW-CASE COTTONS.

You will be sure to get the worth of your money by buying from

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

LADIES' FURS, FURS, FURS!
Ladies' Gloves, Gloves, Gloves!
GENTS' GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!

Fur, Dogskin, Kid, and Cotton. No finer goods anywhere than at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

LADIES'
MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS.
CHILDREN'S
MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS
INFANTS'
MERINO CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

The largest and most complete assortment ever offered in Johnstown, will be found at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

Money Saved
BY BUYING
BLACK CASHMERES,
BLACK ALPACAS,

BLACK CRAPE D'ETES, AND BLACK SILKS, FROM

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS
AND TOWELINGS,

In common and fine quality, can be bought at very low prices at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

LADIES'
TIES, COLLARS, CUFFS,

RUFFLES, AND NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, always found first at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

HOSIERY!

The largest and most complete assortment in in Johnstown of

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S HOSE,

will be found at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

WHEN YOU VISIT THE

EXPOSITION,

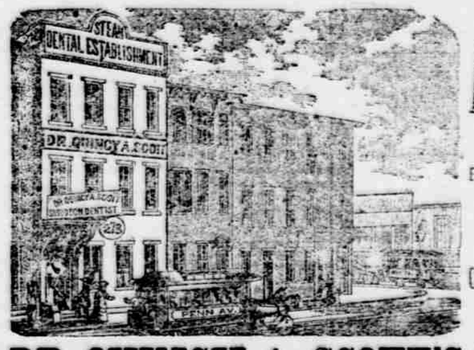
CALL AT

278 Penn Avenue,

PITTSBURGH,

AND SEE THE

NEW PATENT



Atmospheric Disk

For holding Artificial Teeth firmly in place in

Eating, Talking,
Laughing, Singing,
Coughing or Sneezing
and making them as

Comfortable and Reliable

AS NATURAL TEETH.

—AND TAKE—

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S
ABSOLUTELY SAFE —ANÆSTHETIC—

And have your Teeth Extracted while pleasantly Dreaming.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own make of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a special

SUNBEAMS.

"Tis sweet to wait, but oh, how bitter,
To wait for a girl and then not get her.

If you call the Michigan people "Michigandees," isn't an Illinois man an "Illinoyster?"

A Connecticut revivalist is named A. Ripper, and he ungodly say that he is all that his name implies.

How's this for a name? Xerxes X. Crum has been appointed School Superintendent at Carlinville, Ill.

As though there warn't Smiths enough already, they have started a "Smith Manufacturing Company" in Connecticut.

There is no use trying to talk about palaces "by the lake of Como," and such things, to a girl who has a boil.

"Any letters for Mike Howe?" asked an individual of a clerk at a Post Office window. "No letters for anybody's cow."

A Stumptown man, while eating an oyster stew, blasphemed the waiter, and immediately afterwards swallowed a bad oyster.

"Ma, go down on your hands and knees a minute, please." "What on earth shall I do that for, pet?" "'Cause I want to draw an elephant."

Turkish tailors are never reproached for misfits. They have only to cut out two bags, hitch them together, and the customer has a first class pair of trowsers.

Doctor to wounded Cadiate—"Why did you not seek shelter behind the rocks?" "The rocks were too few and had all been occupied by our officers, doctor."

"Never mind, sonny. The rain makes boys grow," remarked a tramp the other day, when he took a silk umbrella away from a lad in the midst of a rain-storm.

A Washington editor charged the District of Columbia $100,000 for advertising the list of tax sales. The commissioners will probably offer him the district and ten dollars to call it square.

"You've pinned it back," he cried with grief,
Much farther than you'd refer;
Your front stands out in bold relief—
My darter! oh, my darter!"

"What kind of a man is Squire Simmons, anyway?" "Well, you've seen them snow storms along early in Winter, when there's a good deal of wind and not much sleighing? That's the sort he is."

"Do laugh a little, my love," said an Ohio Congressman to his wife, who looked as serious as a woman who had just failed in a divorce suit. "I am waiting, until I read your speech on finance," she quietly replied.

"What is ratio?" asked a professor of a student, who replied: "Ratio, sir; ratio is proportion." "And what is proportion?" "Proportion, sir; why, proportion is ratio." "And pray, sir, what are both together?" "Excuse me, sir, I can't answer but one at a time."

A young gentleman, very conceited and vain of himself, with a face much pitted by the small-pox, was not long since addressed by a friend, who, after admiring him for some time, said, "When carved work comes into fashion, you'll be the handsomest man I ever put my eyes on."

"It is all right enough to talk about geological upheaves, glacial epochs, and all them sort of things," said Jo Munsen, of Idaho, "but when you can do this, stranger you've got science down to a fine point." And he threw his bowie-knife six rods and cut off a Chinaman's ear.

"I haven't eaten a mouthful in two days," said a tramp, and my wife and three children are starving at home." "I would give you something," the philanthropist replied, "but I have nothing smaller than a five dollar bill." "I will change it for you," said the tramp.

"Say, mister," said a soiled looking boy on the wharf, "do you ever give a piece of watermelon to a poor boy whose father 'n mother's dead, 'n who goes to Sunday school, 'n has got a sore heel?" The man was deeply touched, and gave him a large slice off a rotten one.

A little girl went into a neighbor's house one day, where some apple-parings lay on a plate on the table. After sitting a while, she said, "I smell apples." "Yes," the lady replied, "I guess you smell these apple-parings on the plate." "No, no," said she, "taint them I smell; I smell whole apples."

A Newburyport man was the victim of a singular accident t' e other night. While passing along the street a boy exploded a common cracker just behind him, while at the same instant a rotten bannana, thrown from a neighboring fruit store, struck him on the back of the head. He at once screamed, "I'm shot! I'm shot!" and, taking a handful of the decayed fruit from his head, exhibited it to a horror-stricken bystander as a specimen of his brains.

The death of ex-Governor Weller, of California, revives this anecdote of him: Weller was once unfortunate enough to be caught in a shipwreck. Arriving at San Francisco, he was asked by a sympathising friend if he had lost much. "Lost everything, sir," said Weller, "everything but my reputation." "Governor," said the friend, "you travel with less baggage than anyone I ever saw."

Dr. Bethune used to tell a good story about two Scotchmen who came to this country several years ago. "What's the matter, Andrew, that ye seem sae troubled this morning?" "I had a fearful dream in the nicht." "What did ye dream?" "I diana like to tell." "Did ye dream ye saw the deil?" "No, it was far waur than that." "Did ye dream yer mither was dead?" "No, it was far waur than that." "Well, what *did* ye dream mon?" "Why, I dreamed I was hame again."

"Sir," said a fierce lawyer, "do you, on your solemn oath, swear that this is not your handwriting?" "I reckon not," was the cool reply. "Does it resemble your writing?" "Yes, sir, I think it does." "Do you swear that it don't resemble your writing?" "Well, I do, old beat." "You take your solemn oath that this writing does not resemble yours in a single letter?" "Y-e-s sir." "Now, how do you know?" "'Cause I can't write."

McParis had prepared himself for a home dinner to his liking. He sat down in his dining-room, at peace with all the world, and said: "Now, Hannah, bring me the cold mutton. No hot meat for me this weather." Hannah hesitated for a minute, and said: "But I done give it away, sir." "Give it away! Give my dinner away?" "Yes sir. You said if any tramps called I was to give them the cold shoulder." McParis took some of his wife's chops instead, but he believes Providence has a mysterious way of caring for the poor.

She stood over the washtub with one of her husband's stockings in her hand, and remarked to Mrs. Miggles: "He's been a good husband to me. I never had no trouble with him. It's goin' on seven year that I've washed for him. Do I think it's asking too much? Oh, no—one shirt a week, two collars, one pair of stockings, one pocket handkerchief, and no drawers. He's what I call a whole man, Mrs. Miggles." And she slashed a fly off the back of her neck with the dripping stocking, and went to work again like a true wife.

PROCLAMATION
—OF—
General Election.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, HERMAN RAUMER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the 2d **day of November, A. D. 1875,** (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the County of Blair, for the office of representative in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register and Recorder for Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer for Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Commissioners of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditors of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Director of the Poor for Cambria county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Erling's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Maklin, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swarzman, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, dec'd, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, at the house in the Court Room, in said Ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at School House No. 3, (Chanel Hill,) in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Mt. Pleasant, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the school house near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Westvale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Wilmore, to meet at the Council chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Henry Frazier, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections whereof read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ballot, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. All electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any elect on, or for w thholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officer, shall, if required, swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of ten years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military of this State or the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1875.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1815, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2d, and each said inspector **shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified vote** of such district.

In case any person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy

THE ACT of 30th January, 1874, further provides as follows:

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries thereon required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall have been received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall be numbered on the list and the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed to by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this Act, shall, before entering upon the duties of their offices, be sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judges. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this Act, or if any officer of election shall vote without having first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the offender shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district known to the officers of the election as a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and shall enclose, on oath or affirmation, a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit made by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year (if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he is a person qualified to vote for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax was assessed, by the return of the assessor, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and upwards, and has resided in the United States one month, and is a citizen of the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in either election district immediately next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of such witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and the case of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, the list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other papers are. And if the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" when he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate, with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their father, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 12. If any election officers shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or, if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up by the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with the return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident presiding judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for that purpose; the said returns, envelopes, tally papers, etc., shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as now required to be done by return judges; and the vote, as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake appears upon the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all the said papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by said court within three days after the same shall be entered into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the oaths of said triplicate returns shall be in writing, be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section; but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall, by some one of them, be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two thereof shall constitute a competent and legal return, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board with, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the duties vested in the court hereby performed by, the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at such election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. * * * * When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place as required by law, to compute and declare the vote of such district. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the returns of elections, the judges and majority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judges and inspectors placed across the same, forthwith deliver the same, together with the return sheet, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and papers therein, and lock the safe and deliver the keys, as directed by the 18th section of said act. The judges and other officers of election shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, destroy or deface any list of voters made out as directed by this Act, or tear down or remove the same before the election, or before it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive from the polls any person or persons appointed by the Court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this Act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any person who shall, on the day or at the place of holding any election in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations, required by the 10th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of 2d of July, 1839, "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said Act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the inspector or other of the inspectors shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said Act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth approved March 30th, 1866.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough";—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," this is to give notice that the first and second Sections of said Act are as follows:

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF AAT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 81, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. If by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or order shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety ninth.

HERMAN RAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

Sheriff's Sale.
Andrew Moses,
TO
TANNER AND DRAPER,
JOHNSTOWN STEET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thanking for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,
No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,
Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1875.-tf.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the accommodations for stabling will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.)

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 21, '75.* JOHN PARKE.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept. 30, '75. JAS. P. MURPHY, Cashier.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Slatt's Hotel. Residence on Town Hall, Julian street where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [9-11.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange Building, (up stairs) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27, '72.]

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
IRON,
NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[9-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $25.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [9-18-75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for Cash at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOO